# Transportation and the Delaware Climate Change Action Plan

Fifth Annual State and Local Climate Change Partners Conference

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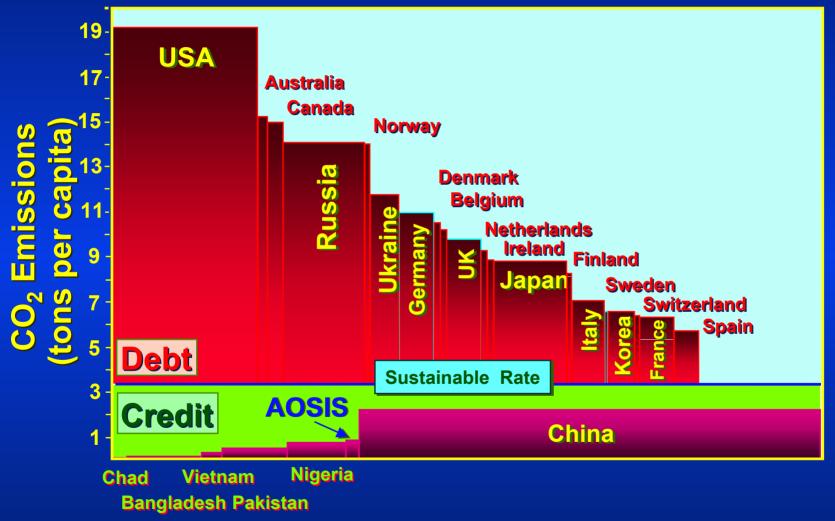


#### IPCC Estimates of Reductions in Anthropogenic Emissions Needed to Stabilize Atmospheric Concentrations at Current Levels

Greenhouse Gases	Reduction Required
Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	> 60%
Methane (CH₄)	8 - 20%
Nitrous Oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)	70 - 80%
CFC-11	70 - 75%
CFC-12	75 - 85%
HCFC-22	40 - 50%

Source: IPCC. 1996, The IPCC Second Assessment Synthesis of Scientific- Technical Information Relevant to Interpreting Article 2 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. New York, NY: United Nations Environmental Program; Geneva, Switzerland: World Meteorological Organization.

### CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions per Capita





Center for Energy and Environmental Policy

# Why Plan From the "Bottom Up"?

- Climate change mitigation requires action on all levels
- Local input is needed to reflect the interests of those most directly affected
- Enduring community support can only be obtained by involving the community itself
- Many local planning functions will play a critical role in reducing U.S. GHG emissions



## Delaware Climate Change Consortium

- 36-member group representing a wide cross-section of the State
- Consensus-based decision-making
- Tasks included reviewing and adopting GHG inventory, mitigation measures, policy options and developing education and outreach program



### Delaware Climate Change Consortium Members

- Community Groups
- Labor
- Industry
- Utilities
- Research Groups

- Federal Government
- State Government
- Local & Regional Governments
- State Legislators



# Aggregate Emissions Target for Delaware Climate Change Action Plan (DECCAP)

Emissions Target\*: 15.11 MT CO<sub>2</sub>

2010 Forecast : 19.66 MT CO<sub>2</sub>

2010 Reduction : 23%

\* U.S. Kyoto target is a 7% reduction from 1990 emission levels. Delaware aggregate  $CO_2$  emissions in 1990 were 16.25 mt (metric).



### DE Climate Change Action Plan Scenario Development Method

**Create BAU Forecast** 

**Using Delaware Econometric Model** 



Review Energy Efficiency Potential by Sector



**Construct Energy Efficiency Databases** 

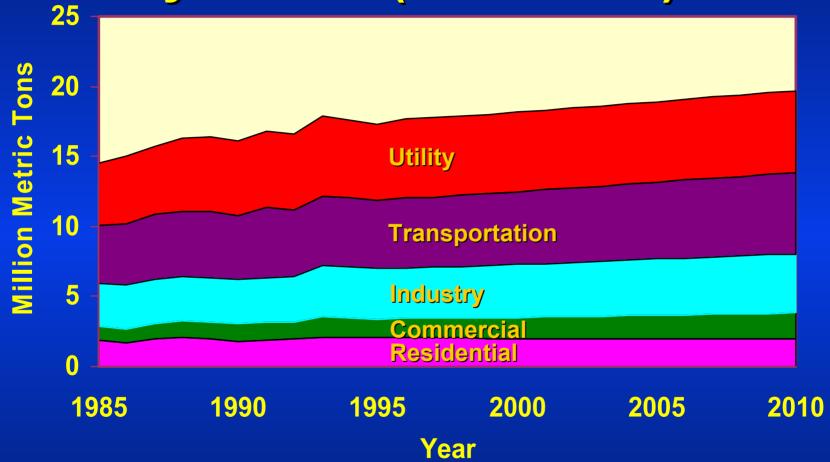
**Based on Detailed Technology Assessments** 



**Develop Alternative Scenario Forecasts** 



## Delaware CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Sector (1985-2010)\*



"Business-as-usual" (BAU) forecast using equations based on the Delaware Econometric Model.



# Sectoral Shares of Energy and CO<sub>2</sub> Under the Delaware BAU Forecast for 2010

Sectors	<b>Energy</b>	CO <sub>2</sub>
Industrial	31.6 %	21.5 %
Residential	10.0 %	9.9 %
Commercial	8.7 %	9.5 %
Transportation	24.2 %	<b>29.6</b> %
Utility (losses only)	<b>25.5</b> %	29.6 %



# DECCAP CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction Scenarios

- Full Implementation
- Major Commitment
- Modest Commitment



# DECCAP CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction Measures for the Transportation Sector

- Fuel Efficiency Improvements
- Fuel Substitution
- Transportation Control Measures



### Data Sources: Transportation Sector

- USDOT / USDOE, Transportation Energy Data Book
- STAPPA / ALAPCO, Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions: A Menu of Options (1998)
- Interlaboratory Working Group (IWG), Scenarios of U.S.
  Carbon Reductions: Potential Impacts of EnergyEfficient and Low-Carbon Technologies by 2010 (1997)
- APOGEE Research, Costs and Effectiveness of Transportation Control Measures
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resource, Wisconsin Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Cost Study
- DELDOT, Statewide Long-Range Transportation Plan



# Cost-Effectiveness Criteria for Selection of CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction Scenarios

Payback Period < 5 years</p>

Cost per ton of CO<sub>2</sub> Avoided < \$75</p>

### CO2 Reduction Measures: Transportation Sector

#### Fuel Efficiency Improvements

- Modest 2 mpg for Passenger Cars and Light Duty Trucks
- Major 5.9 mpg for Passenger Cars, 3.4 mpg for Light Duty Trucks
- Full Implementation 7.7 mpg for Passenger Cars, 6.6 mpg for Light Duty Trucks

#### Alternative Fuel Vehicles (AFVs)

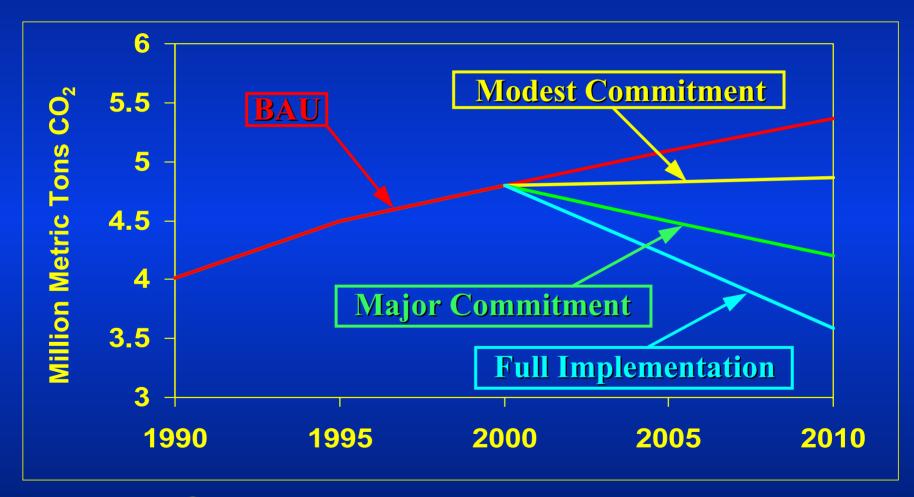
- Modest 1% Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Fleet Penetration
- ♦ Major 2% CNG Fleet Penetration
- **♦ Full Implementation 3.5% CNG & 2.5% Electric Vehicle (EV) Fleet**Penetration

#### Transportation Control Measures (TCMs)

- Modest 3% Reduction in Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMTs)
- ♦ Major 11% Reduction in VMTs
- Full Implementation 20% Reduction in VMTs



## Implementation Scenarios: Transportation Sector





## Percent Reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Energy End-Use Sector Based on Forecast Emissions for 2010

#### **DECCAP Target Reduction for Delaware in 2010 = 23%**

	Modest Commitment	Major Commitment	Full Implementation
Industry	9%	18%	27%
Residential	10%	18%	28%
Commercial	9%	18%	27%
Transportation	10%	24%	36%
Utilities	17%	24%	40%
TOTAL	12%	23%	32%



## Keys to DCCC's Success

- Adopt majority citizen group participation
- Balance membership in the DCCC to include constituencies beyond the technical and scientific fields
- Require consensus for measure selection and plan adoption
- Utilize an NGO coordinator



### Citizen Impact

- Measure Selection: Members vetoed gas tax proposal
- Plan Scope: Members required inclusion of growth management strategies and education and outreach even though quantitative measures of their impacts were not available
- Planning Process: Members required transparency of Action Planning



#### Conclusions

- Citizens are concerned about climate change and are prepared to plan actions
- Effective planning requires capacity-building for ongoing and active community involvement
- Practical, cost-effective strategies can be identified through consensus-based stakeholder planning
- Delaware Climate Change Action Plan taken up in State Energy Planning process and 'Livable Delaware' project



### Delaware Climate Change Action Plan

## Available online: www.udel.edu/ceep

